IN THIS ISSUE:

FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, TURKISH, SERBIAN, MEXICAN AND CANAL ZONE STORIES

GIFT
JUL 12 1915

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

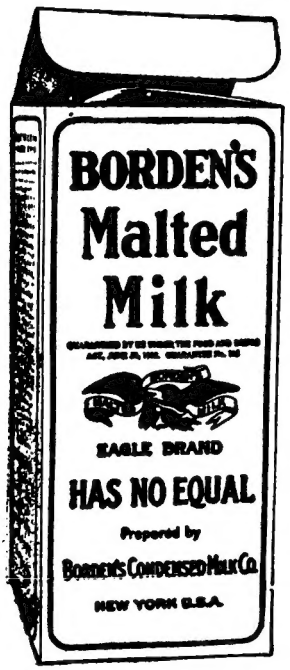
10:7

FOUNDED TO AID IN THE PREVENTION AND ALLEVIATION OF HUMAN SUFFERING IN TIMES OF WAR AND PEACE

JULY 1915

PUBLISHED BY
THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



For the best care of the sick and convalescent, a nutritive, easily-digested food is an essential. : :

Fifty-seven years experience and steady advance in the scientific handling of milk, together with the fact that we are and for many years have been the largest manufacturers of Milk Products in the world, justifies us in making the statement that

BORDEN'S
Malted Milk
IN THE SQUARE PACKAGE

is absolutely the best that science can produce.

We invite correspondence from and will be pleased to quote special prices to Red Cross Societies.

MALTED MILK DEPARTMENT

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

NEW YORK

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

President
HON. WOODROW WILSON
Vice-President
MR. ROBERT W. DE FOREST
General Manager
Brigadier General CARROLL A. DEVOL, U. S. A.
National Director
MR. ERNEST P. BICKNELL
Treasurer
HON. JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS
Counselor
HON. JOHN W. DAVIS
Secretary
MR. CHARLES L. MAGEE

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Appointed by the President of the United States.

Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A. (Retired), *Chairman.*
Honorable Robert Lansing, Counselor, Department of State,
To represent the Department of State.
Honorable John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, United States Treasury,
To represent the Department of the Treasury.
Brig.-Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, U. S. A.,
To represent the War Department.
Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, Surgeon General, U. S. Navy,
To represent the Navy Department.
Honorable John W. Davis, Solicitor General,
To represent the Department of Justice.

Elected by the Board of Incorporators.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Robert W. de Forest, New York, N. Y.
Colonel A. C. Kaufman, Charleston, S. C.
Judge W. W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal.
Honorable John Bassett Moore, New York, N. Y.
Honorable James Tanner, Washington, D. C.

Elected by Delegates.

Brigadier General Charles Bird, U. S. A. (Retired).
Mr. William W. Farnam, New Haven, Conn.
Mr. John M. Glenn, New York, N. Y.
Honorable Franklin K. Lane, Washington, D. C.
Honorable Charles Nagel, St. Louis, Mo.
Honorable Charles D. Norton, New York, N. Y.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

FOR "QUALITY" USERS

Squibb's Talcum Powder

is offered in response to many demands from physicians who felt the need of a pure product of correct composition. Made from best-quality Italian talc, and delicately perfumed. Free from starch, chalk and other foreign substances, and being an **impalpable** powder, may be applied freely to the most delicate skin. In handsome sifter-top tins: Carnation, Violet and Unscented.

Squibb's Compound Alum Powder

was introduced by Dr. E. R. Squibb in 1866 as an Antiseptic, Astringent, Absorbent and Styptic dressing for fresh as well as for indolent discharging wounds and as Antiphlogistic in inflamed throat and other catarrhs of the mucous passages. Highly efficient; perfectly harmless. In original sifter-top tins.

Squibb's Powdered Boric Acid

is of exceptional purity and impalpable fineness; an "air-floated" powder, the finest it is possible to make. A mild and harmless Disinfectant: in solution for lotions, douches, eye-washes, etc., and as dusting powder on wounds, abrasions, cuts, etc. Offered in 3 oz. sifter-top tins for dusting purposes, and in 1 lb., 1-2 lb. and 1-4 lb. plain cans.

80 BEEKMAN ST. **E·R·SQUIBB & SONS** NEW YORK, N. Y.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION SINCE 1858

MANUFACTURERS OF

Squibb's **ETHER for Anesthesia**; Squibb's **CHLOROFORM for Anesthesia**; Squibb's **BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS**, including **TETANUS ANTITOXIN** and a full line of **ANTITOXINS, SERUMS, VACCINES** and **LEUCOCYTE EXTRACT**; Squibb's Medicinal **TABLETS** made from the Squibb quality of ingredients; Squibb's **CHEMICALS** and **PHARMACEUTICALS**, in one quality only: the **BEST**.

Products embodying perfect uniformity, purity and efficiency—in one word, RELIABILITY.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

VOLUME TEN NUMBER SEVEN

The American Red Cross Magazine

EDITED BY AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM

CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1915

		PAGE
PROSTRATE MEXICO	*The Editor*	233
SIR WILLIAM OSLER'S OBSERVATIONS		238
GERMANY'S RED CROSS	*Professor Dr. Kimmle*	240
SPRINGFIELD FIREMEN ON THE JOB		245
FRANCE NEEDS LINEN		245
"LE JOUR DE GLOIRE" (A Fact Story)	*William Harper Dean*	247
A LETTER FROM AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU		252
GLIMPSES OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS	*Honorable Maud Pauncefote*	253
SOUTH EUROPE'S SITUATION		256
THIS IS OUR DAY		259
RELIEF OF COLON FIRE SUFFERERS	F. M. M. RICHARDSON	260
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FROM BERLIN		262
EDITORIAL COMMENT		269

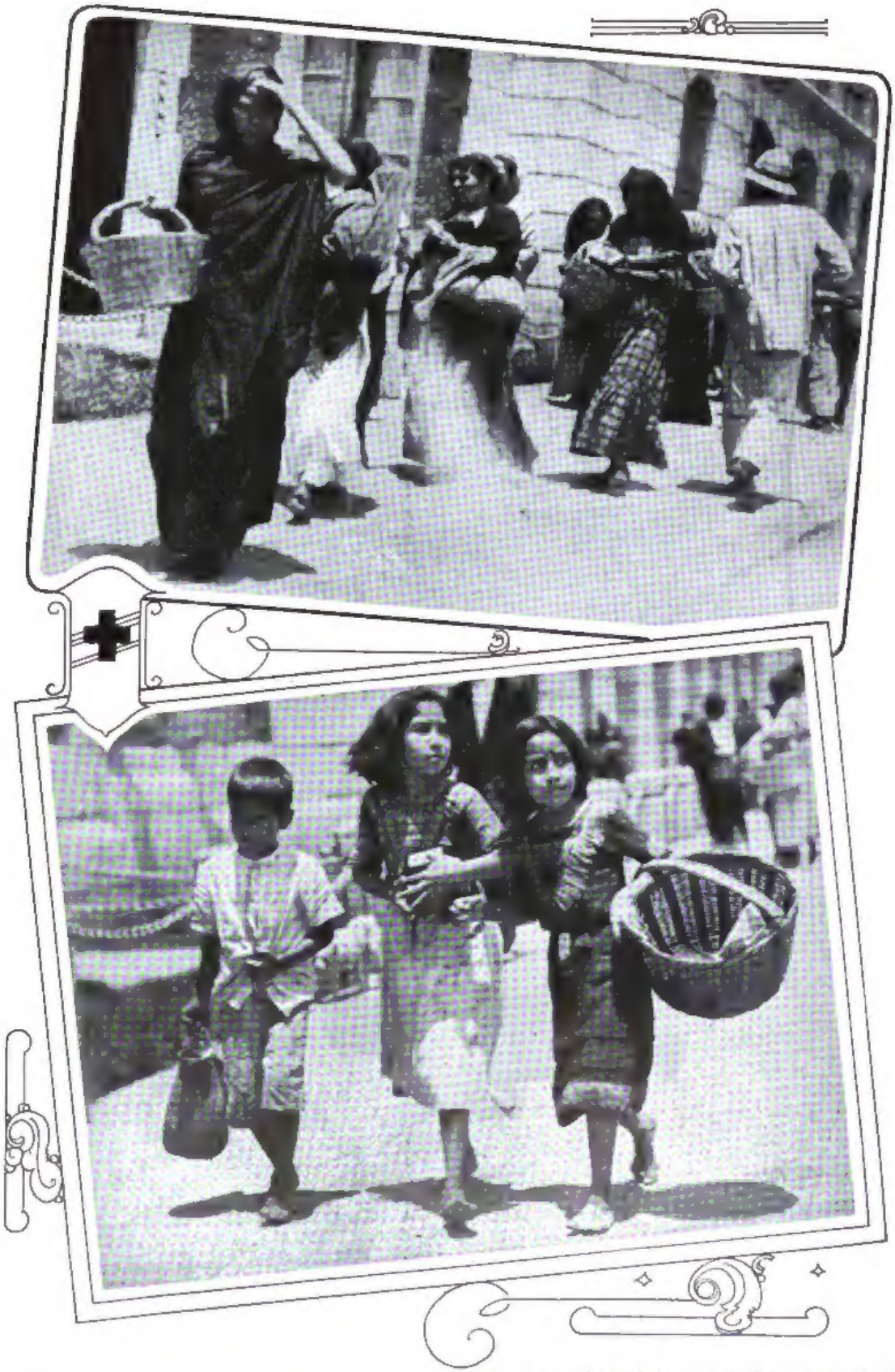
THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE is owned and published monthly by the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., the headquarters of the National Association. It is the official publication, in other words, of the official relief and humanitarian organization of the United States, an organization chartered by Congress, supervised by the Government and protected under the Treaty of Geneva, known as the Red Cross Treaty.

The subscription rate of the Magazine is $1 a year; one copy, 15 cents. Annual membership in the Red Cross is $1, which fee also entitles the member to the Magazine. Sustaining membership is $10; life membership, $25; patron, $100. Make all checks, drafts, money orders, etc., payable to the American Red Cross.

Entered as second-class matter April 28, 1913, at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



Photos Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

TYPICAL SCENES IN THE VICINITY OF AMERICAN CONSULATES IN MEXICO. DESTITUTE NON-COMBATANTS ARE BEING FED BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS TO THE EXTENT THAT CONTRIBUTIONS PERMIT. *(See Prostrate Mexico.)*

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

VOLUME TEN JULY, 1915 NUMBER SEVEN

PROSTRATE MEXICO

By THE EDITOR

THE Gethsemane of the Western Hemisphere, where over fifteen million people have suffered the most excruciating mental and physical agonies! Such has been our neighbor-country to the south for over two years. Revolution-torn Mexico has in that period suffered all the tortures that may be heaped upon the human race.

The entire country is now in a wretched and most pitiable state—a state of abject prostration. Revolutions on top of revolutions have brought a country of immeasurable natural wealth and fruitfulness to where today much of her soil, hitherto cultivated and highly productive, is little more than a barren desert dotted with tens of thousands of unmarked graves.

Unnumbered thousands of innocent women, children, babies and old men are striving to eke out an existence in a veritable charnel house. Like starving coyotes in waste places many of these people, brought to the very lowest depths imaginable for human beings to endure, are picking among the rocks for roots and herbs with which they seek to stave off a little longer the slow, gnawing, terrible death—the ultimate starvation they doubtless fully expect.

There are communities in rural Mexico this very minute where only women and children are to be found—groups of human beings with as much right to live comfortably as have any other people in the world—roving about, hollow cheeked and gaunt of frame, apparently abandoned—miserable outcasts!—by their kind.

Bleeding, starving, Mexico—impoverished, tortured, mutilated Mexico—prone on the ground, implores from her innermost soul that succor and balm which is to be found in abundance right at her door in this rich and greatly blessed commonwealth of the United States of America.

PRESIDENT WILSON APPEALS

With countless official and unofficial reports from every part of Mexico before him, painting vividly such a distressing picture as has just been feebly presented, President Woodrow Wilson, as President of the American Red Cross, issued the following appeal, addressed to the American public, May 28:

> "The American people, with characteristic generosity and an impartial spirit of brotherhood with all nations, have contributed liberally for the relief of the appalling sufferings caused by the unprecedented war in Europe.
>
> "There has now risen a condition of equally great suffering and need close to our own borders. Due to several years of internal disturbances, the unfortunate people of many parts of Mexico have been reduced to the verge of starvation and unless assistance is rendered them, many may die for lack of food.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

HUNDREDS OF FAMISHED MEXICANS IN TAMPICO, THE SECOND LARGEST PORT OF MEXICO, STRUGGLING TO REACH A POINT WHERE FREE CORN IS BEING DISTRIBUTED BY AMERICANS

> "The American Red Cross is ready to undertake relief work for the benefit of the Mexican people. I appeal most earnestly to our people therefore, to contribute both money and supplies of food to mitigate the suffering and misery so close at hand. All contributions in money may be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, or to its local treasurers. Those who are able to contribute corn, rice, beans or flour are requested to communicate with the American Red Cross headquarters, Washington, for instructions.
> WOODROW WILSON."

In a statement issued from Red Cross headquarters the same day appeared the following:

> "The conditions in Mexico are appalling. Great numbers of unfortunate people are victims of the long-continued fighting. They have been facing starvation for months, and now they have reached an acute stage, when only food supplies can save them from death."

On June 2 President Wilson issued a note to the Mexican factional leaders in which he declared that the United States is anxious to "help Mexico save herself." In this proclamation the President said that Mexico "has been swept by civil war as if by fire. Her crops are destroyed, her fields are unseeded; her work cattle are confiscated for the use of the armed factions, her people fled to the mountains to escape being drawn into unavailing bloodshed, and no man seems to see or lead the way to peace and settled order. There is no proper protection either for her own citizens or for the citizens of other nations resident and at work within her territory. Mexico is starving and without a government. . . . . .

"Patriotic Mexicans are sick at heart and cry out for peace and for every self-sacrifice that may be necessary to procure it. Their people cry out for food and will

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MEXICAN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN CROWDING ABOUT THE REAR ENTRANCE OF A FREE CORN STATION IN TAMPICO AFTER TRYING UNSUCCESSFULLY TO GET THROUGH A HALF-STARVED MOB AT THE FRONT OF THE BUILDING

presently hate, as much as they fear, every man in their country or out of it who stands between them and their daily bread....."

RED CROSS MACHINERY IS ACTIVE.

The machinery of the American Red Cross was promptly put in motion to carry on as extensive a relief campaign in Mexico as the generosity of the American public would enable it to undertake. All State organizations and chapters of the Red Cross were advised in supplemental appeals to do their utmost in support of the renewed Mexican relief work. The Red Cross asked for gifts of corn, beans, rice and flour from any point in the United States, giving assurances that such gifts would be forwarded to Mexico through the most practicable routes to reach the suffering people. The public was advised that the most practicable gateways into Mexico at the present time and under present conditions are Vera Cruz (via Galveston), Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass and El Paso, Texas, and Nogales, Arizona. Donations may be shipped direct to the United States Army Quartermasters at the five American points named.

The active cooperation of the State and War Departments was given, all consular officers in Mexico being directed to report on conditions and receive, safeguard and expedite the proper distribution of American Red Cross supplies and the military posts on the border being instructed to assist in storing or forwarding these supplies.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross, held June 4, in Washington, approved the preliminary Mexican relief plans outlined by the officers of the Red Cross, and on June 6, Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, General Manager of the Red Cross, left for the Southwest to confer with Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Department of the South, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on the relief campaign and to visit border and possibly Mexican points.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

At the instance of the Acting Chairman of the Central Committee, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, the formation of a strong National Mexican Relief Committee was begun in New York, to be headed by Mr. William C. Potter, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company. At this writing the relief contributions are not coming into Red Cross headquarters in satisfactory amounts, but there is reason to hope that they will grow both in number and size as soon as this National Mexican Relief Committee's appeal is issued. They must come in faster and in larger amounts if the highly distressing conditions in Mexico are to be even measurably mitigated. Mr. C. J. O'Connor, Director of the Pacific Division of the Red Cross, has been sent to Mexico City to supervise the distribution of relief supplies in Southern Mexico.

BIG FIRMS ARE ASSISTING.

Already a number of carloads of corn and beans have been distributed at Monterey under the direction of Consul General Hanna and several thousand families who have been on the verge of starvation are now being fed daily. Cudahy and Company, of Chicago and Kansas City, have contributed a car of provisions and a car of corn and Armour and Company have given a car of corn. These three cars were despatched to Monterey for distribution in Northern Mexico. On the United States Army Transport Buford, several times used by the Red Cross as a relief ship, many thousand pounds of corn and beans were sent to Vera Cruz early in the month to be distributed to starving peons under the supervision of Consul Canada. On the steamer Morro Castle shortly thereafter a heavy consignment of medical supplies of every character was sent by the Red Cross to Vera Cruz to be forwarded by Consul Canada to Mexico City, there to be used in caring for sick and wounded Mexicans in the American, French and Spanish hospitals. The Slee Laboratories, of Swiftwater, Pa., gave the Red Cross 5,000 tubes of smallpox vaccine for much-needed use in Mexico City.

The Mexican relief work has not even begun yet, however. It is a work that is as stupendous as it is imperative. And there have been splendid examples of self-sacrificing to aid this relief campaign of the Red Cross One American who had lived many years in Mexico and is now drawing a modest salary in the Northwest added emphasis to his report of the horrible conditions in Mexico by volunteering to contribute $20 a month regularly from his small income to further the relief.

ONE HUMBLE CITIZEN'S LETTER.

A poor, illiterate workman in an eastern city, learning that two cents would provide enough corn for a starving Mexican for one day, sent to Red Cross headquarters a two-cent stamp, accompanied by a letter which read:

> "I half red in the paper about Mexian suffers I only got 2 cents two give you witch I will give a man & his wife a three meals a day I hope you will get it all right cause I aint sure wether you will but I hop so."

Another letter, with a one-dollar bill attached, came from a small boy, who explained that this was all the money he had; that the dollar was given him as a birthday present and that he cheerfully gave up the pleasures this money would have brought him in order to help to feed or clothe some unhappy Mexican family.

If life has a black outlook to the people of such cities as Mexico City, Vera Cruz, Tampico and Monterey, the conditions in the much-fought-over stretches of rural Mexico are certainly unspeakable. From a highly responsible American in Vera Cruz the Red Cross has received a report which says in part:

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

HUNGRY WOMEN AND CHILDREN HUGGING THE ENTRANCE TO AN AMERICAN CONSULATE IN NORTHERN MEXICO, WAITING FOR RED CROSS PROVISIONS

"Awful situation confronts entire population of this country. There is not a mill of any size throughout the land that is in operation or expects to be any time soon. There are absolutely no stocks of either grain or flour in reserve in any appreciable quantity anywhere or any means of distributing them if there were. No stocks of staple food articles are to be found in any of the ordinary centers. Unless most prompt and efficacious measures are taken immediately practically the entire population will starve to death. Any impartial investigation of facts will convince you this statement is literally true. Thousands are sufferers from hunger and hundreds of foreigners, including Americans, in Mexico City and other interior points are in desperate straits and very anxious to get away from what seems certain death. We have in Mexico a situation so appalling it staggers belief—one that would tax the resources of our nation to the utmost to relieve let alone cure, and there is not a moment to lose."

MEXICO CITY IS SORELY DISTRESSED.

And here is a quotation from a recent Associated Press letter from the once proud capital of the Land of the Montezumas:

"For the last three days the sessions of the so-called national convention in the chamber of deputies building have been scenes of the wildest disorder. Not only the galleries, but at times the floor and the speaker's tribune, have been rushed by hordes of hungry men, women and children. The shouts of 'We want corn!' drowned all others, and even the show of bayonets and the firing of the soldiers over the heads of the mob have not checked their vain and piteous search for food. The (Mexican) Red Cross has been kept busy carrying off women and children, and in some cases old men, crushed or overcome in these manifestations.

"'Ten thousand gathered outside of the chamber to day and nearly three hundred were carried off on stretchers. Acting President Gen. Roque Gonzales appeared before the convention delegates and a portion of a mob to tell them that the treasury was empty, the fields laid waste by the contending revolutionaries and that the only hope for the coming winter was that all Mexico lay

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

down their arms and begin the tilling of the fields. Repeatedly the crowds answered him, saying: 'Give us corn. Our women and children are dying of hunger. Give us corn.' "

Two of the pictures accompanying this article show the feeding in Tampico of hundreds of half-starved Mexicans. Here again the thought is suggested that if Tampico, which has not been evacuated in this revolution and which has not suffered devastation at the hands of revolutionists, is an object of charity, with many of its residents face to face with starvation, conditions inland beyond the peradventure of a doubt are appalling in the extreme.

This article is meant merely to reveal some of the highlights of the situation in Mexico. No harassed section of Europe, where the fiercest war in the history of the world is raging, has been reduced to the state of utter helplessness and misery which is to be found in Mexico.

In a synopsis of the editorial opinion of the leading newspapers of the United States on the Mexican state of affairs, the Literary Digest says:

"The 'considerations of humanity,' as set forth by the President in his Mexican statement and in his earlier appeal under Red Cross auspices for help for the starving people of that unhappy country, seem almost irresistible to most editors. The country, as the Chicago Herald observes, might have endured the spectacle of a revolution-ridden next-door neighbor a great deal longer, 'but it cannot and will not endure indefinitely the sight of a starving nation.' "

SIR WILLIAM OSLER'S OBSERVATIONS

SIR WILLIAM OSLER, the great Oxford medical scientist, in a communication to the Journal of the American Medical Association, comments interestingly on the American Women's War Relief Hospital at Paignton which is under the charge of American Red Cross surgeons and nurses.

"A week at Paignton enabled me to see thoroughly the work of the hospital, which is first class," says Sir William. "A beautiful new ward for between sixty and seventy beds has been opened in the circular riding school, and a laboratory has been organized in charge of Dr. W. B. Crumley, from the Mayo Clinic. The hospital has been opened for just six months. Dr. Beal, the surgeon-in-chief, has given me the following statement:

Number of cases admitted	1,060
Number of deaths (0.3 per cent)	3
(The first was from a wound of the spine, the second a shell wound of the scalp, and the third acute Bright's disease.)	
Number of gunshot wounds	226
Number of shrapnel and shell wounds	208
Number of fractures	115
Number of frostbites	153

"The thigh was the part of the body most frequently injured; there were twenty-nine gunshot and shrapnel wounds of the chest, ten of the abdomen and ten of the skull.

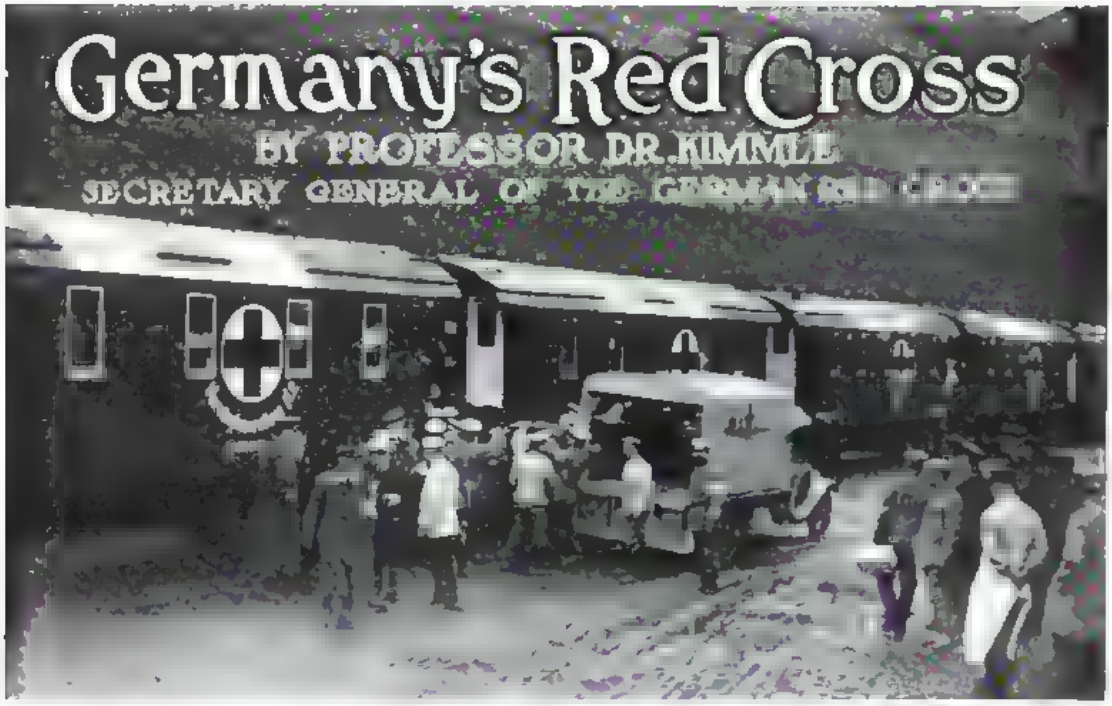
"It is interesting to note that there were only three bayonet wounds."

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Germany's Red Cross

BY PROFESSOR DR. KIMMLE

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE GERMAN RED CROSS



Underwood & Underwood Photo

EDITOR'S NOTE—*The German Red Cross is a marvel of efficiency. It is so departmentized and managed that it is prepared to some extent to relieve every conceivable kind of distress. From giving legal advice to a destitute widow and educating her children or providing employment and a cheerful home for crippled soldiers to the operation and maintenance of a vast chain of hospitals, both stationary and field, the Red Cross of Germany is a model of thoroughness. General von Pfuel, the President, and Professor Dr Kimmle, the General Secretary, attended the International Conference of Red Cross societies which was held in Washington in* 1912. *They are polished gentlemen of a high order and made fast personal friends in the United States. Early in the European war this magazine requested articles on the relief preparations of the Red Cross societies of all the nations involved, and has already published a number of contributions from other countries as a result of that request. Professor Dr. Kimmle has furnished for Germany a story that is both very interesting and highly instructive.*

WHEN at the beginning of August, 1914, our Emperor issued his momentous call to arms the mobilization of the Red Cross proceeded not less smoothly and precisely than that of our powerful army and of our youthful but vigorous navy. The clock was wound—it ran its course without friction and with precision. The Red Cross forms the strong backbone on which the other societies depend and which they complete and it may therefore be instructive to others to trace briefly the course of development of this great aid society.

At the beginning of the war, the German people were requested by the Imperial Commissioner and Military Inspector for Voluntary Nursing Service to send such contributions for the sick and wounded as they were prepared to offer to the societies of the Red Cross and to the Knights' Order. The Societies of the Red Cross, men and women, at once opened depositaries for the reception of voluntary contributions, supplies and money.

On the extensive railway lines on which endless trains for weeks hurried the army and navy troops to their destination, the Refreshment and First-aid Stations began work. On the onward march only refreshments were required and these were offered night and day by our

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Photos from Dr Kummle

INTERIOR VIEWS OF COACHES IN A GERMAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL TRAIN—THE KITCHEN, COMPARTMENT FOR SERIOUSLY WOUNDED AND OPERATING AND TREATMENT CARS

Digitized by Google

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Photo from D[illegible]

THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE GERMAN RED CROSS IN BERLIN

Volunteer Helpers (Helferinnen), First Aid Detachments and voluntary attendants. On the return of the sick and wounded from the front, the same men and women were on duty and still are with undiminished zeal and devotion. But to the proffering of refreshments was added the renewing of bandages, the performance of operations that permit no delay, the withdrawal of victims of contagious diseases and of the dying, and their transportation to hospitals.

WOMEN IN THEIR ELEMENT

Already during mobilization many hospitals were erected at home by the Red Cross and were soon ready to receive the sick and wounded, who have received most loving care from physicians and nurses. Here women are in their very own element, here they accomplish with unparalleled skill and devotion that which the hard hands of men alone achieve only imperfectly.

The nurses of the German Red Cross are divided into three classes: First class, Red Cross Sisters, who for years have carried on the profession of nursing. Second class, Volunteer Auxiliary Sisters, who undergo one half year's training, pass an examination and are called out from time to time to take part in repetitive courses and practical service in military hospitals. They are mostly members of good families who are prevented by personal reasons from becoming professional nurses, but who fulfill a heart's desire by returning every year or two according to time available for four, six, ten weeks or longer to their "mother-houses," taking the places of nurses who are ill or on holidays. The third class comprises the Volunteer Helpers of the Red Cross. They receive at least six weeks training, (reduced to four weeks after the outbreak of the war) pass an examination and are required to present themselves every year or two for repetitive courses. They are employed only in the home military hospitals and even then only under the supervision of tried nurses.

Over sixty per cent of the Red Cross nurses, about 5,500 in all, are now on the battlefield or in field, war and base hospitals. The remainder are at home not only nursing sick and wounded soldiers, but also men, women and children of the civil population. In this work they are capably and faithfully aided by the volun-

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MEMBERS OF GERMANY'S EFFICIENT RED CROSS ASSORTING KNIT SUPPLIES

teer auxiliary sisters and the volunteer helpers. In the firm conviction that in other countries, too, there are equally good and reliable women, we can warmly recommend this institution, which is in some respects quite indispensable. Incidentally I would say that on the occasion of the International Conference at Washington in 1912 of the Societies of the Red Cross, I gained such a deep impression of the estimableness of the American woman that I entertain no doubt whatsoever of the complete success in America of this branch of the work.

Besides the female personnel, we have a male staff of stretcher bearers and sick attendants. They receive their training in the First Aid Detachment of the Red Cross and the Red Cross Association of Voluntary Attendants, as well as a number of the Samaritan Societies of the Red Cross. At the beginning of the war these organizations numbered from 70,000 to 80,000 men, and this number has materially increased.

They are uniformed and equipped according to regulations, and form an army of "Caritas." About 20,000 men have been sent to the front or base, where they do service in the hospitals and in the depots, while a still larger number do service in army hospitals and Red Cross trains and the home military hospitals.

TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENTS

We have army, Red Cross and auxiliary hospital trains and ambulances, these last being complete ambulatory field hospitals, with all the comforts that a stationary field hospital affords its patients. The War Department hospital trains, classified by numbers, and the Red Cross trains, classified by letters of the alphabet, are about the same, they consist of fourth class vestibule-cars, that allow the physicians and nursing corps to get quickly and easily from one end of the moving train to the other. The wounded lie on stretchers, on which, in the Red Cross trains, are mattresses, and are protected from cold by blankets enclosed in washable linen cases. Ten such hospital trains the Central Committee of the Red Cross had completed shortly after mobilization and there are now in the entire organization of the Red Cross several

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BAVARIAN YOUNGSTERS PLAYING RED CROSS AND TAKING THEIR PLAY SERIOUSLY. THE SPIRIT OF THE RED CROSS IS IMBUED IN THE CHILDREN OF GERMANY

dozen. A large number are in process of construction. Each society hospital train has four physicians, one military officer, one bookkeeper, two cooks, four nurses and twenty-seven members of first aid detachments, one refreshment car, one kitchen car, two furnace cars, twenty-six cars for eight patients each, one operating and two bandaging cars, the former in the center, the latter at either end of the train. The equipment is such that all the wounded and sick, as well as the medical and nursing staff, can obtain their meals on the train.

At every place, where these trains stop, our women and girls rival each other in bringing the occupants refreshments of all kinds. Arrived at their destination the patients are received by the First Aid detachments and the ladies of the Red Cross. Here they receive not only most careful nursing but also loving attention. Musical bands and singing societies vie with each other to give them pleasure by artistic performances, and to help them pass the long days of illness. Theaters and concert halls allow them free admission. All who are able to go out are taken by nurses and attendants through parks, woods and the streets to enjoy the fresh air or the stimulation of town life. Everyone is glad to show the brave men gratitude and respect: for they not only suffered wounds for their country—for us all—but endured for many months the greatest hardships in wet trenches, in flooded positions, in icy cold, bereft of every comfort.

SCOPE OF WORK IS BROAD

Besides aid to the sick and wounded, the Red Cross undertakes the duty of doing everything necessary for the families of the men called to arms. The State grants do not wholly cover all needs. The women of the Red Cross have tried to embrace in their grasp all those who require additional aid and care for them with self-sacrificing devotion and broad understanding. Infants receive milk, or if they do not thrive they are placed in infants' homes, or homes or hospitals for children. If the mother is prevented from work by the supervision of her

Digitized by Google

Photo from Underwood & Underwood

ONE MEANS THE GERMAN RED CROSS EMPLOYS IN TRANSPORTING WOUNDED MEN OVER SNOW COVERED FIELDS. THE IMPROVISED SLED IS CONSTRUCTED OF TWO SETS OF SKIS

children, then the children are placed for the day in kindergarten or with reliable families. Older children are placed in families or boarding schools. Thought is also given to their professional training during the absence of the father. Tuberculous patients and suspects are taken care of by the special Red Cross organization for this purpose. In numerous soup kitchens the needy receive either gratuitously or for a small sum nourishing food.

Agencies for the unemployed, especially workrooms, have been opened. Warm garments, underwear and all things that our soldiers need either in the field or in the hospitals are made in these workrooms.

FINE SYSTEM OF OPERATION

Advice in business affairs, especially of a legal nature, is given to wives.

It is not possible to mention in this article everything that is done in this line; only a few striking examples have been given. All work is conducted by the National Central Office of the Red Cross under uniform principles but by various methods. To give a short survey of the diverse problems to be solved in these Central Offices I shall mention the Departments of the Central Committee of the German Red Cross that already exist. The entire service is conducted under the direction of the First President, Cavalry General von Pfuel, Second President, Artillery General Rothe and Third President, Minister of State von Studt. Department one embraces all questions of mobilization; department two attends to application, admission, training and dismissal of the male personnel; department three embraces the entire supply depot; department four, the female personnel; department five, all propaganda and collection affairs; department six, work that is assigned to the Central Committee, in the city of Berlin; department seven occupies itself exclusively with aid to prisoners, this work having attained great dimensions; department eight prepares exhibitions to which admission is charged for financial aid, and department nine affords opportunities to every needy sick or wounded soldier or sailor to enjoy a cure of several weeks in a home or foreign resort. Department nine includes aid to cripples.

Department ten embraces the large field of welfare during war, that is divided into the following groups: Group A, tuberculosis and epidemics; Group B, aid to infants and mothers; Group C, aid to families. The duties embrace not only everything that pertains to the preservation or return of health, but also to the promotion of family welfare, to the education of the children, to advice and support in all kinds of legal questions, to the finding of work, etc.

PROPERTY OF GERMANS LAID WASTE

Department eleven for aid to refugees, has already been put to a severe test. Many Germans, who, at the outbreak of hostilities, fled from France, England, Belgium and Russia needed our help on a large scale and need it still.

Thousands of inhabitants of East Prussia and Poland during the first weeks of the Russian invasion of our eastern provinces had to leave their homes. Their country was devastated, their

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

homes burned, and they were able to save almost nothing. The State will support them, but it can do so only on a large scale. The individual help, the support on a small scale that concerns itself lovingly and carefully with every question, every care of daily life and the possibility of taking up life again in the old home, must be given by the Red Cross and is given gladly.

Department t w e l v e, employment agency, aims to discover and secure opportunities for remunerative work where the physical condition requires special consideration.

Department thirteen embraces aid to war invalids. Very many will probably remain unable to work and will require State support, and they will even then not be able to get on without voluntary aid. Finally the Red Cross must extend far-reaching aid to the widows and orphans of fallen soldiers, to the growing generation and to those who are called upon to undertake their upbringing in place of the father. It will be its earnest endeavor by every possible means to fulfill the silent wishes that our brave dead could no more express, but that are sacred to us. Grants for clothing and education are to be given; accommodation for talented pupils in high schools, in banks, commercial institutions, positions for others in workshops, factories and offices are to be furnished. By the erection of orphans' homes a large number of these children will be taken care of. The first of these has been already built on one of the most beautiful sites in Germany.

GRATEFUL FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

How grateful the children are for all kindness that is shown them in these hard times could be seen most clearly at the distribution of the Christmas gifts sent them by friendly American children and other benefactors over the ocean. He who saw the shining eyes and heard the words of thanks that were uttered on this occasion with sweet simplicity can best judge what good the American people did by sending these gifts, and can form an idea of the promising seed that we implant in these young hearts and souls by our thought and care of them.

SPRINGFIELD FIREMEN ON THE JOB

The men in the Springfield, Mass., fire stations in their leisure moments have been giving some valuable assistance to the Hampden County, Mass., Chap ter of the American Red Cross in its European war relief efforts by rolling bandages. The firemen roll the bandages very quickly and neatly, writes Miss Amy B. Alexander, Secretary of the Chapter; in fact, they work more rapidly than the cotton material can be supplied them. The Chapter has two rolling machines in operation. One of the captains in the Springfield Fire Department telephoned the Red Cross Chapter headquarters complainingly the other day: "Can you hurry some more strips down? Two of the men never get a chance at the roller."

The firemen in other cities over the country would probably be as willing to help Red Cross chapters in this way as are the Springfield men.

FRANCE NEEDS LINEN

"There is a great demand for cotton sheets, pillow cases and towels," in connection with the war relief work in France, according to Mr. H. O. Beatty, Director General of the American Relief Clearing House in Paris.

Writing under date of May 6 to the American Red Cross, Mr. Beatty says these particular articles are subjected to great use in the hospitals and the need of replenishing them is constant.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

© Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED CORPORAL

This unusual Photograph was taken near a French Red Cross Field Hospital. The faces of the three men are interesting studies

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

"LE JOUR DE GLOIRE"

The Story of a Woman Eyewitness Retold

by WILLIAM HARPER DEAN

SEETHING August is near again! Instinctively I raise the cover of my portfolio to take out a little hyacinth-scented letter with black borders. Parching August, splashes of vivid color, wild song, the cooling odor of hyacinths, the black-bordered letter,—Valence!

"AN ARTILLERY OFFICER DREW REIN AS I SNAPPED HIS PICTURE. 'YOU WILL SEND ONE TO MY MOTHER?' HE ASKED I DID. AND THE DEAR SOUL WROTE THANKING ME FOR IT WITH ALL HER HEART. HER BIG SOLDIER BOY THEN LAY DEAD ON THE BATTLEFIELD"

It was as yesterday that I received the letter, and I have never seen the woman who wrote it. From between its sombre margins it breathes of mother love, and blesses me, and calls me sweet child. All because I have unwittingly laid a wreath upon the desecrated shrine of her heart.

But I am soliloquizing—

"Madam," I asked on that stifling Saturday morning, "what is the meaning of the crowds on the street corners? They stand reading the bulletins, but say nothing. What is it?"

This was my second year in Valence, where I had lived with Madame *en pension*. She had ever been reserved and proud and dear. But I had never seen her so wonderful as in that moment when I questioned her. A phantom flush stole over her face; her eyes sparkled like black diamonds. She stood taller,—imperious.

"It means," she said, her voice ringing mellow,—"hark, dear child, there's the answer!"

I listened. A song was rolling up from the streets, clear, so fresh of life and youth:

"Allons, enfantes de la patrie,
Le jour de gloire est arrivé!"

And Madame was singing with them, her bosom heaving, the flush dyeing her cheeks to rose hues.

"You hear it!" she cried. Then: "Forward, children of our country, the day of glory has come!"

"Mobilization!" she cried, seizing me by the shoulders. "France will fight—my France is singing her glory!"

She led me to the door. "Now go. See and hear, for it will do you good!"

I ran to the nearest bulletin board The crowd before it was silent. Tradesmen stood with arms locked in those of artists and town officials.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THEY ALL SANG LUSTILY AS THEY RODE AWAY ON THEIR BEDECKED HORSES AND GUN CARRIAGES

The bulletin was terse: Mobilization! Let all prepare! The last train for Paris leaves at ten o'clock!

It was eleven o'clock then. And so still and hot, save for the sudden bursts of song that made chills electrify one's spine. Dear old Valence! What miracles were wrought in you that day!

With a popping of whips and a crashing clatter, three pieces of Valence's Light Artillery came pelting down the narrow street. The crowd wheeled and cheered and threw their hats into the air. A gunner on one of the pieces caught sight of the little American flag pinned to the sleeve of my Peter Thompson. He waved his cap, blew a grinning kiss, while the crowd cheered afresh.

Then as one they turned and ran in the direction of the barracks, where Valence's vicious little 75's and their gunners were making ready. I started to follow and suddenly remembered my camera. I ran back to the *pension*, seized my camera and raced to the barracks.

A mob surrounded the enclosure within which artillerymen in shirt sleeves were running helter-skelter, shouting, laughing. Mounted officers with their own and their horses' heads gay with tricolor cockades thundered through the confusion, scattering dust to right and left.

The crowd let me through and laughed and cheered when my little American flag dropped over the fence and a mere boy of a gunner swooped upon it and pinned it on his cap. I jammed my camera through the fence and snapped the scene within.

I turned to a ponderous woman who stood beside me with a basket on her arm. "Will they leave today?"

She threw her great arms about my neck and smothered me against her bosom. "Ah, sweet lady! Blessed M'selle!" she cried. "What glory—what desolation!"

"Why, it's Martha!" I gasped, struggling free and recognizing the old soul. She was our vegetable woman. Every morning for two years she had brought her wares to Madame's door.

"Martha!" I cried. "Why are you crying?"

Then I remembered her son, a gunner in the 6th Light Artillery, making ready before our eyes. And at that moment Jacques came running to us. He took the fence in a single bound and the next

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE CAISSONS WERE ALMOST HIDDEN BENEATH THE DECORATIONS

moment old Martha had her boy in her arms.

I went back to the *pension* and for the rest of the day sat in my room, listening to the sudden bursts of song from the streets, the chilling clatter of artillery over the narrow, cobbled thoroughfare below. It was all so strange. Quiet, staid Valence had thrown away her languor and now was Valence the bustling, quivering, singing, shouting symbol of French fervor.

The last train had left for Paris; even now an armed sentry was pacing the street beneath my window; tomorrow the artillery would leave. What was this war, if indeed it would be war? It had burst aflame as though from a lightning flash.

"It will soon be over, child," Madame was saying that night at dinner. "Before the leaves turn color our artillery will return, and Valence and France will be glorified. You are fortunate, my dear, to be alive in this hour of grandeur!"

War, then, was glorious. But why had old Martha wept as she held her Jacques in her arms? And why did the crowds sing one moment and stand hushed the next?

That night Madame and I hurried to the military square. It was the last time we should hear the band of the 6th. Smiling sentries let us pass and went walking their posts on the very points of their toes. We could see the great blaze of light and hear the roars of the crowd.

All Valence was there that night, and all Valence rubbed shoulders, the humblest with the greatest. We fought through the press and brought up near the center of the square.

As though at a prearranged signal, the thousands raised their voices in "Marche Loraine." The swelling song drowned the band's silver notes and seemed to lift me from my feet. Never have I heard

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

such singing. With a start I realized that I too was singing at the top of my voice. I stopped to look at Madame. She had disappeared in that tumult of light and color and song.

"Everywhere—everywhere in France they are singing!" a man shouted in my ear.

Then followed a cheer so shrill, so wild, that the very trees in the square seemed to quiver. The band burst forth with "La fille de Regiment." The crowds sang wild. Artillery officers, gay in color, whirled their caps on the points of their sabres and embraced everyone within reach of their arms.

The crowds swayed with the vibration of their voices. Torches went sailing through the air like yellow rockets; hats and caps rained about me. Valence was drunk drunk with the high-fanned fires of smoldering passion.

AT SAINT PERAY, ACROSS THE RHONE FROM VALENCE, THE TROOP TRAINS WOULD STOP TO LET THEIR HUMAN FREIGHT BOLT SANDWICHES AND GULP DOWN CUPS OF BLACK COFFEE

There was no use resisting the pressure of that crowd. It swept me along with my feet barely touching. I stopped with a crash against the door of a little cafe. Within were officers, gunners, tradesmen, city officials, and women, who sang and drank and cheered.

Suddenly a cockaded artillery officer grasped a little gunner about the waist and lifted him upon a table. The bottles and glasses crashed unheeded to the floor. The officer snatched off the gunner's cap. The boy was red-headed

"Sing!" shouted the officer. "Sing for France!"

And the gunner sang. Back went his red head. With half-shut eyes he sang the shrill wild song of the "Marseillaise." His song pierced the roar from the square like a gull's scream sounding through surf thunder.

Somebody dashed an unfurled tricolor about his shoulders. It was too much The little gunner's eyes became molten fire. With arms outstretched and head thrown back he sang as no man ever sang before. The cafe roared with the chorus At the end his red head drooped forward, he crumpled to his knees, the tricolor clutched to his breast. And in that moment I felt a great quiver through my whole being. I scarcely noticed Madame standing atop a table and waving a tricolor like mad.

Dawn came with a rush hot, still, ominous. Half afraid I crept from bed and looked out. Sentries were pacing in the street below and there came the rumbling clatter of artillery sweeping through the streets. It was Sunday. Today Valence would send her guns and men to the front. I snatched a bite of breakfast and joined the crowds at the curbs

Here they came! Far down the street, around the bend of the park, bugles were crying the "Marseillaise." Here they came, the guns, caissons, horses, covered with green branches and flowers, with tricolors splashing them gaudily.

Women rushed from the curbs and climbed up to the guns to embrace the men. Some wept, but they sang as they wept. I saw old Martha rush out to cast an armful of field flowers upon a gun, showering her grinning Jacques.

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Two mounted officers of the 5th Heavy Artillery came riding ahead of their battery, and I stepped out in front of them, pointing my camera. The first one drew rein and smiled. I snapped the shutter. He rode up to me and handed me a little scrap of paper with a name and an address written upon it.

"My mother's," he smiled. "You will send her a picture and my last word of love?"

I promised and ran with the crowd to where the artillery was entraining. The people were showering the gunners with everything imaginable: cigarettes, flowers, newspapers, kisses. A little woman turned to me and pointed across the street.

"We might do one last act—you and I. Let us buy them sweets!"

Together we ran to the little bakery and bought the woman's apron full of tarts. The old bakerwoman stared her amazement, and when we explained our mission she waved aside the money.

"Take them all," she said, her eyes filling. "I have given a son; what is an apron of tarts?"

One hesitates that French gunners rushing to war would crave tarts. But they did, and the last we saw of them they were waving to us from the car windows and filling their mouths with sweets. Such is war!

Came the days when Valence waited with bated breath for its first word from the front. Each day the bulletins were posted with their noncommittal assurances that all was well. And each day the crowds read silently and left in silence.

I remember one morning when the tension had become wellnigh unbearable, there was a furious beating of a drum that came up from directly beneath my window. I rushed down to collide with old Martha and Madame. Together we ran and waited before the man who stood on a corner trolling a tattoo. In a moment a thousand people had gathered. The man ceased his drumming and announced that in a few minutes he would auction off some very fine tomatoes. The crowd laughed and went away.

Then the troops from other lands and from other parts of France began to pass through Valence. Trainloads of Turcos—white-teethed, grinning fighters that they were; Indians so stolid of countenance beneath their turbans; alert-eyed troops of Alpine chasseurs, with their quick firers strapped on the backs of mules. It was a medley of swarthy faces, turbans, green sashes, fezes, white blouses, red jackets, from which rose shrieks of laughter and prayers to be shown where they might spill first blood. Through Valence they came—and the Zouaves, gay-colored as the fields through which they passed.

We gave them coffee and sandwiches, newspapers, pencils, postcards. We mailed their letters and cards. The countryfolk showered them and their trains with tricolor wreaths of corn flowers, poppies, and daisies from the fields.

And the rest is a nightmare—how they came back, the wounded; and how they stank and brought Valence staggering aghast from her carnival of song and color. Beneath my window the carts with their loads of wounded rumbled and bumped all night. The boys' school was a hospital; all Madame's beds were given

"THEY CAME FROM TOULON THROUGH VALENCE ON THAT BEASTLY HOT DAY IN AUGUST WHEN NEARLY ALL EUROPE BURST AFLAME WITH WAR"

Digitized by Google

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and the sheets, and every scrap of clothing that would make a bandage. Bandages, blood, desolation!

The shuffling, scraping tramp of Belgian and French refugees passing through the town to gather the ripening harvest in the vineyards; the lines before the soup kitchens and bulletin boards; the dry sobs of mothers—Valence, and the leaves were turning!

Martha's Jacques did not come back, nor did the little gunner who snatched up my American flag and pinned it on his cap. The little baker woman is childless.

It's August again. Yesterday, it seems, I took the name of the mother of my artillery officer and sent her the picture of her son.

Now the black-bordered letter, still sweet of hyacinths is before me. Somewhere on the edge of a field that proud cockaded youth is buried. For him the war is over.

"Le jour de gloire!" they sang on that wild night. Before me is that mother's letter. Is this glory?

A Letter from Ambassador Morgenthau

IN A recent letter to American Red Cross headquarters from Hon. Henry Morgenthau, United States Ambassador to Turkey, who has served as Chairman of the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross, came the information that the two main American Red Cross hospitals in Constantinople were "absolutely filled with wounded soldiers." "There are at present 101 in the former French Hospital and 50 in the former English Hospital," the Ambassador advises. These two hospitals were taken over by the American Red Cross sometime ago. The Ambassador's letter continues:

"In the city of Constantinople alone there are over 10,000 wounded soldiers and more are arriving daily. In the immediate neighborhood of the city, that is the suburbs, there are about 5,000, and the authorities are absolutely unable to cope with them. So that we feel greatly tempted, if conditions remain or become worse, to utilize one of the colleges, or perhaps even both, when their vacation begins. The authorities have already taken their most important schools and three of the Greek schools and converted them into hospitals.

"The supplies you sent arrived just in time. The delay in their reaching us turned out a blessing in disguise, for had they come any earlier, we should have turned them over mostly to the authorities, while now we have divided the supplies with them and retained enough to run our hospitals.

"My wife is keenly interested in the matter, and is at the hospitals from 7:30 a. m. till 12 o'clock every day.....

"I have today telegraphed you for more supplies, in response to the telegram sent me on April 6 through the Secretary of State.

"The conditions here are very very bad. I have never been brought in contact with so many wounded men, and they are such a brave lot that they bear their pains without complaint. If you and your associates could see the gratitude displayed it would fully repay for you the exertions you are making.....

"We are now in communication with Beirut, and are endeavoring to complete arrangements with the Chapter there to send us some doctors, nurses and orderlies, as the main fighting evidently is going to occur up here."

Since the foregoing letter was written the Beirut, Syria, Chapter of the American Red Cross, which has been doing admirable relief work of various kinds since long before the war began, has equipped a field hospital and has a finely trained corps caring for the sick and wounded Turks.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

GLIMPSES OF BRITISH RED CROSS WORK

By the HONORABLE MAUD PAUNCEFOTE

Daughter of the late Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States

IN THIS frightful war a totally new Red Cross organization had to be effected, for such a situation demands the energy of the whole nation. The care of the wounded is primarily under the war office. The allied Committees of St. John's Ambulance and the British Red Cross societies are the handmaidens to do and to supply what is asked for. Each and all have nobly done their part, some with money, others with time and even life and in some cases giving all three.

All our great free hospitals take in the wounded, but in addition there are accepted by the War Office under the Red Cross 827 private hospitals containing 23,614 beds. Many similar offers were declined pro tem. Schools, clubs and countless country houses, among them the show places of England (Blenheim being one), are filled with the most patient and bravest manhood of our race, as well as Belgians. These are equipped, staffed and privately financed, as are many town mansions—to quote one, Dorchester House, well known to Americans, is filled with wounded soldiers, some of whom can be seen sitting in the many windows. Help comes from all sides. The domestic servants of the United Kingdom have endowed all the beds and a so-called "hut" at Netley, Southampton.

Relief Work Being Extended

As the horrors proceed more and more

HERE ARE SHOWN TWO ANCIENT BUILDINGS USED BY THE BRITISH RED CROSS AT HUNTROYDE. THE BUILDING TO THE READER'S RIGHT IS A HOSPITAL AND WAS BUILT IN 1575. THE LARGER BUILDING TO THE LEFT WAS ERECTED IN 1777

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

A SPLENDID IDEA IS GIVEN HERE OF THE COMFORTABLE INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT OF THE BETTER TYPE OF BRITISH MILITARY HOSPITAL TRAINS

beds are needed. A recently built but unoccupied Government building is being transformed into an entirely up-to-date hospital by the Red Cross. It is insufficiently complete to describe except that each of the 1,650 beds has been donated and named.

St. John's Ambulance, the oldest Order of Nursing dating from the Eleventh Century at the time of the Crusades, has provided 800 trained orderlies and 403 fully trained nurses to the large staff as well as garments and medical stores.

"I am a nurse and I want to go to the front," is reiterated in the ancient rooms at St. John's Gate in Clerkenwell, a pilgrimage to interest an American. The Cambridge Hospital is practically the open air treatment and wounds have healed wonderfully there.

MOTOR AMBULANCES A BLESSING

One of the greatest blessings to the "suffering" developed by the difficulty of transportation is the motor ambulance. Happily there are actual fleets of them, given privately or by subscription, as well as by Government. Susan Countess of Malmesbury has collected money for five of them. Driving quickly over the terribly paved, muddy roads at night followed by a string of others all with their burden of agony, requires nerve. It is agreed that the large number of these ambulances have saved untold lives. Many of them are the property of the drivers, gentlemen who devote their time and lives to this rescue work. One alone carried oved 3,000 men. The stretcher bearers, with whom are the clergy, who without fear face the battle ground and in the dark search out the wounded, though non-combatants, are among the bravest.

Another good idea is the station canteen. The trainloads of wounded are given hot soup or cocoa all through the night as they pass by ladies who supply and cook the nourishment and give it into

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

BRITISH RED CROSS NURSES, IN REGULATION UNIFORM, PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, LONDON, AS THEY WERE ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR BASE HOSPITALS IN FRANCE

the cars both cold and hard work on winter nights.

In France there are eighteen base hospitals at Boulogne, twelve at Rouen; the Australian Hospital under Lady Dudley, Lady Hadfield's, and Lady Norman's are at Wimereux. Several have moved since the beginning to the vicinity of the troops.

HOSPITALS MOVE ABOUT

It may be of interest that five military hospitals are equipped, organized and staffed entirely by women, with high success. The Almeric Paget Masseuse Corps has done splendid work for stiff joints. Mrs. Sinclair Stobart has moved her hospital thrice (all are women workers). She was in Antwerp until it fell, then in an old chateau. Now she is fighting typhus in Serbia with her staff. Enormous as the work for our own dear troops has been, the allies cannot be forgotten. France, with her fighting line of 300 miles, has had a half million wounded men, so both she and Belgium receive British Red Cross aid.

To brave little Serbia the fourth hospital unit has just started. Poland, burnt and seared, is also in dire distress; untold misery, human suffering and devastation are on all sides.

If in this birdseye view little of the immense detail of the work is mentioned, it is because the American Red Cross is organized to perfection and requires no news. The allied forces have every cause to bless and to extoll the generosity and the perfection of the magnificent and unanimous American aid.

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

SOUTH EUROPE'S SITUATION

Typhus Crusade Progresses in Serbia and Montenegro — Sir Thomas Lipton Writes — Supplies Sent to Italy

"I SAY without hesitation that however great the dangers soldiers may be exposed to either in the trenches or on the battlefield, they do not exceed those faced by the doctors and nurses who work among the sick and suffering from typhus in Serbia."

The foregoing is the closing paragraph of a letter written by Sir Thomas Lipton, aboard his yacht *Erin* which has been converted into a British Red Cross hospital ship, near Southgate, Middlesex, England, to the American Red Cross. Sir Thomas had just returned from one of his several trips to Saloniki, Greece, to which point he has conveyed British Red Cross hospital supplies and trained personnel, for service in Serbia. The subject of the letter especially was the patriotism and humanitarianism of Dr. James F. Donnelly, one of the American Red Cross surgeons who died of typhus at Ghevgheli.

Donnelly Asks for Flag

"When I visited his hospital," says Sir Thomas, "he told me that he was afraid the ——— might attack the village, and he asked me if I could give him a large American flag so that he could put it up on the building, as the one they had was a small one.

"Of course, I told him that he could have whatever he wanted in that direction. He sent down the next day, and

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

THE BURNING OF A SERBIAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL AT SKOPLJE

Some 300 patients, typhus victims and wounded, had to be moved.

Digitized by Google

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood N Y

MAJOR PATTERSON, CHIEF OF THE RED CROSS MEDICAL BUREAU (IN STRAW HAT) AND TWENTY-SIX ADDITIONAL AMERICAN RED CROSS SANITARIANS PHOTOGRAPHED AS THE SANITARIANS WERE ABOUT TO SAIL FROM NEW YORK TO REINFORCE THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SANITARY COMMISSION WHICH IS FIGHTING TYPHUS IN SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

got a large American flag, and also a Red Cross flag.

"The day before he died he expressed the wish that if he did not live he would like these two flags wrapped round his body. His wishes in this respect were of course, carried out.

"He also wrote a letter to his wife and nine post cards to different people: most of the people to whom the post cards were sent were personal friends of mine. He instructed Dr. Hodge, who attended him during his illness, that if he did not pull through he was to give me the letters and cards to post. I posted them all, and wrote a little note with each.

"When I went to the hospital at Ghevgheli, Dr. Donnelly came to see me off on the train, also the doctors and nurses who were with me. Before the train started, two of the American nurses, whom I had not seen in the hospital, came down to see me. They were very cheerful and seemed to be in the best of health. I gave them some little hospital comforts, and when the train left the two ladies and the doctor were waving their hands.

"On my return, some days afterward, when the train stopped at the station, I made inquiries about the two nurses and the doctor and was told, to my great grief, what had happened to the doctor, and that the two young ladies were lying very ill with typhus. I think this made nine out of the twelve American nurses who had typhus——."

Then came the emphatic statement first quoted.

The battle against typhus in the Serbian and Montenegrin quarter is progressing despite conditions that are most appalling, according to recent telegraphic information received from Dr. Richard P. Strong, head of the American Red

Digitized by Google

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Cross Sanitary Commission in Serbia and Medical Director of the International Health Board formed at Nish, Serbia—a board comprising the chiefs of various sanitary commissions sent to Serbia by foreign countries. The American Commission found typhus and recurrent fever among all classes and a large number of local doctors themselves down with typhus. In many places there were no doctors at all

REINFORCEMENTS ARE SENT

Substantial reinforcements for the American commission left New York on the Steamship *Athinai*, of the National Greek Steamship Company, Ltd., the latter part of May. The reinforcements consist of twenty-six additional sanitarians and a heavy lot of medical and sanitary supplies. These reinforcements are in response to an appeal for further assistance which was received from Dr. Strong. Conducting the supplemental American group is Mr. Edward Stuart, who will serve in the capacity of sanitary engineer for the commission. Mr. Stuart is a graduate in sanitary engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For the last five years he has been Chief Engineer to the State Board of Health of Oklahoma, and he has had much experience in Brazilian engineering work.

Twenty-five members of the supplemental party are sanitary inspectors, all carefully selected by the Medical Bureau of the American Red Cross. They are: Dr. Stanley H. Osborn, graduate of Tufts Medical School and member of the Harvard-Technology School for Health Officers; E. H. Magoon, B. S., graduate of Purdue University, Ind., in sanitary engineering, and a student of sanitary engineering and sanitary science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the last two years; Ralph D. Bates, S. B., graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1914, in sanitary engineering, and since then a student of sanitary problems in the Sanitary Research Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Charles E. Fox, S. B., graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and at present Assistant Sanitary Engineer, State Board of Health of Maryland; R. S. Lyman, B. A., graduate of Yale University, 1913 and since that time a student of chemistry, sanitary science, etc., at Yale, Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; J. E. Harrington, B. S., graduate of the University of Rochester and student of public health subjects at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Henry E. Berger, Jr., graduate of Clark College, Worcester, Mass., and for the last two years a special student of public health subjects at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; C. E. Buck, B. A., graduate of Dartmouth College, spending the past year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Albert W. Buck, B. A., graduate of Bates College, 1912, and since then sanitary inspector with the Massachusetts State Board of Labor and Industries; G. W. Bakeman, S. B., graduate in sanitary engineering of the Massachusetts

Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

ITALIAN ARMY SURGEON WITH BICYCLE OUTFIT BANDAGING THE HAND OF A TROOPER

Digitized by Google

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Institute of Technology, 1913, since which time he has been in the service of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts; E. H. Gage, S. B., graduate in sanitary engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1913, since which time he has been in the service of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts; Dr. H. H. Mitchell, B. S., graduate of Syracuse University, New York, in science and medicine, and a member of the Harvard-Technology School for Health Officers; Dr. Albert F. Cornelius, from Berea, Ky., a member of the Harvard-Technology School for Health Officers.

Dr. Fleetwood Gruver, of Nashville, Tenn., Mr. Clement B. Chin, Mr. Charles P. Crafts, Mr. George W. Taylor and Mr. E. D. Gayle, all employed in the Sanitary Department on the Isthmus of Panama; George H. Hazlehurst, graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1910, degree of M. C. E., 1913, Harvard, large experience in sanitary engineering, sewer work, garbage disposal, etc,; Theodore R. Schoomaker, S. B., graduate of Harvard, 1912, has had experience in the filtration of water at Little Falls, N. J., and been connected with the sewage disposal plant at Baltimore, Md.; Dr. R. W. Mendelson, Chicago, Ill., Dr. John S. Schmitt, B. A., of St. Johns College and an M. D. of Johns Hopkins Hospital, and acting assistant surgeon in the United States Public Health Service; Mr. Otis T. Campbell, of Panama; Mr. Francisco P. Bravo, of Havana, Cuba; Mr. Gerald F. Laughlin, of Panama.

Among the items in the additional consignments of supplies for the American commission are 15 tons of artesian well apparatus, 500 Dutch ovens, 10 auto trucks, 125 tons of sulphur, 5,000 gallons of kerosene, 50 barrels of phinotas oil, 500,000 bichloride tablets, a large quantity of alcohol, 500 gallons formaldehyde and numerous cases of hospital garments and supplies.

SUPPLIES SENT TO ITALY

The numerous European war relief activities of the American Red Cross, since the June issue of the Magazine appeared, have included the sending of a shipment of relief supplies to the Italian Red Cross. The entire lot amounted to 195 cases and bales of hospital necessities weighing over 38,000 pounds and valued at approximately $14,000.

THIS IS OUR DAY!

Today is your day and mine; the only day we have; the day in which we play our part. What our part may signify in the great whole we may not understand, but we are here to play it, and now is our time. * * * It is a part of love, not cynicism. It is for us to express love in terms of human helpfulness. This we know, for we have learned from sad experience that any other source of life leads toward decay and waste.

—DAVID STARR JORDAN.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

RELIEF OF COLON'S FIRE SUFFERERS

By F. M. M. RICHARDSON

Secretary of the Canal Zone Chapter of the American Red Cross

Editor's Note:—The Canal Zone Chapter of the American Red Cross has always displayed both zeal and efficiency in relief undertakings, and it is a matter of pride at the National Headquarters that this Chapter was able to manage the trying situation following the devastating Colon fire of April 30 without outside assistance. Headquarters promptly inquired of the Chapter by telegraph as to its needs and the cherry reply came that despite the great destruction and the wide extent of the fire, they would not have to make an appeal for aid.

COLON, prior to April 30, 1915, was a tinder-box. The houses were mostly three-story wooden tenements with wooden balconies on each floor extending around each house. Between the balconies of adjoining houses was a gap of but a few feet. The streets were narrow. A stiff breeze off the Atlantic is the rule at Colon. Tourists marveled each succeeding season that Colon had not been fire swept since the last catastrophe in March, 1911, which destroyed ten city blocks of houses.

The fire of April 30th destroyed four hundred and thirty buildings in an area covering 22 blocks, or a third of the city of Colon. Five people were killed, eight injured so seriously as to be confined to Colon Hospital, and twenty injured to the extent of requiring dispensary treatment. About 7,500 people were rendered homeless, losing at the same time nearly all of their personal property. The buildings themselves belonged in most cases to landlords.

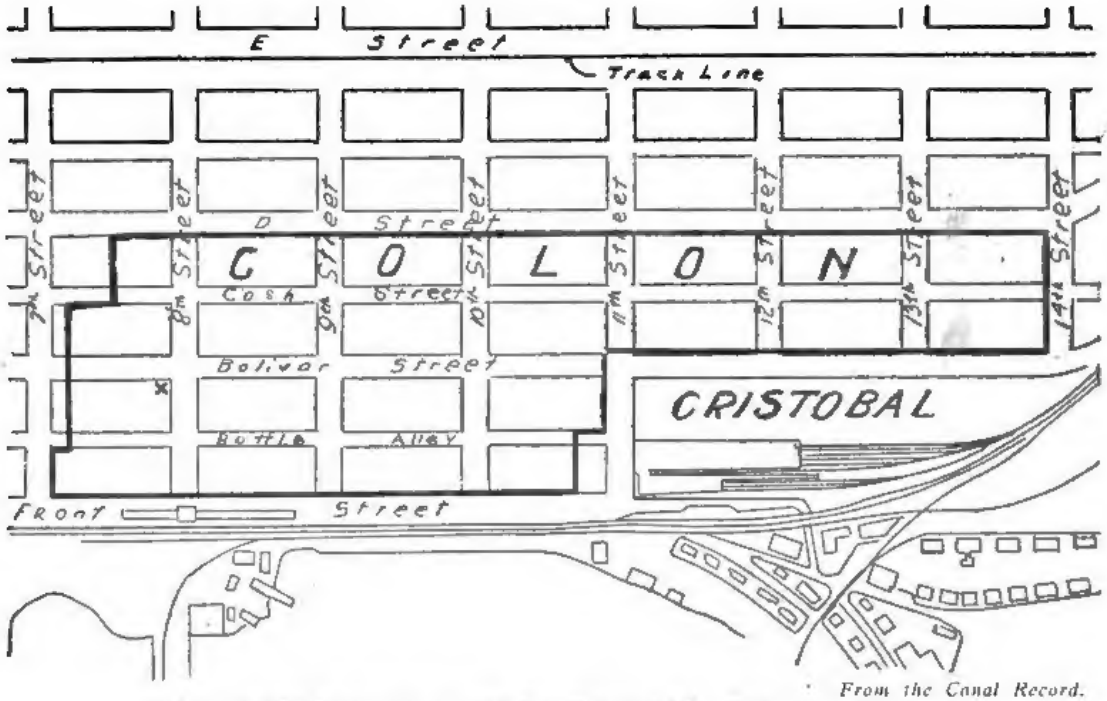
Fighting the Flames

The fire raged for six hours during the afternoon and evening before being brought under control. The fire departments from Panama City, Balboa, and Gatun were sent to the assistance of the Colon and Cristobal departments on special trains, and the Canal tugs Porto Bello and Tabernilla, which were equipped for service as fire boats, pumped water through lines of hose across the piers and into the fire area. Members of the police departments of Panama and the Canal Zone, soldiers of the Coast Artillery Corps stationed near the Atlantic entrance to the Canal, and numerous civilians joined with the firemen in fighting the fire and moving goods from threatened buildings. Canal employees organized a gang to dynamite buildings. Twelve buildings were destroyed by dynamite, and their reduction was of considerable help in checking the course of the fire.

Before the fire was well under way plans were laid for feeding the sufferers. The Acting Chairman of the Canal Zone Chapter of the Red Cross, with headquarters across the Isthmus at Balboa Heights, called a meeting of the Executive Committee for an early hour next morning when the action of the local chairman at Cristobal, Dr. C. A. Hearn, in assuming charge of relief measures, was ratified and the sum of $3,000 was made immediately available. A patrol of the City was established during the fire by companies of the Coast Artillery stationed at Cristobal. By morning army tents were being erected in a parkway near the burned area and rations were ready for distribution under Red Cross management.

Rations were classified as cooked and uncooked. During the first three days 500 cooked rations per day were issued to those who had lost their cooking utensils. These rations supplied over 1000 different persons. The food was the same as that

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



From the Canal Record.

MAP OF PORTION OF COLON SHOWING AREA BURNED APRIL 30
The Burned Section is Enclosed in Heavy Lines. Cross Mark Shows Point of Origin of the Fire

furnished U. S. Government laborers at Camp Bierd. Very few of these rations were issued after the first three days. One thousand tickets for uncooked rations were issued within 24 hours after the fire and about 2000 during the second 24 hours; each ration served three people. One uncooked ration consisted of one pound of bread, one pound of rice, one-half pound of codfish, and after May 5, owing to the generosity of the United Fruit Company one dozen bananas; later beans and yams were substituted for rice when desired. Milk was given to mothers with babies and to sick people. Only in extreme cases were men given rations after the third day. Rations tickets were distributed at the Colon Police Station and by sanitary inspectors and volunteer Red Cross workers. The day after the fire 100 rations were distributed by wagon to those otherwise unable to secure them. Families with male adult members were supplied only until the latter received their pay or commissary books. The card index system was installed at the very beginning and is still being used in cases which may have to be carried several weeks longer. About 500 special cases have been investigatd by those engaged to do this work and the majority of this number will need help for several weeks.

TENT COLONY IS ESTABLISHED

A medical office and nine enlisted men were in charge of the 350 tents which are the property of the Army. Three hundred tents were put up the first day and 50 the second day. The Red Cross purchased and distributed 163 blankets and 111 cots among the occupants of these tents. A considerable quantity of clothing has been donated and distributed. Numerous subscription lists have been circulated and the response has been generous. Governor Ruben Arcia and the Colon police have given all possible assistance and the Panama Government, through Governor Arcia and Secretary of Fomento Sosa, has agreed to share the cost of relief equally with the Red Cross. At the end of the first week there were 2,800 people in tents and 80 families in box cars; there were practically no vacant rooms in Colon. About 1,600 were housed in barracks at Cristobal. During the first week 1,542 cooked rations and 6,610 uncooked rations were issued.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of the second week after the fire, when this report is written, $311 has been spent for cooked rations and $1,040 for uncooked rations. Adjustments are being made in the reestablishment of family life so that it is estimated that $500 will cover expenditures for rations up to the time that general distribution will be discontinued. All money spent has had an enlarged purchasing power as the Supply Department of the Panama Canal, on authority of the Acting Governor, furnished all rations and supplies at cost.

The Executive Committee has authorized expenditures in instances where people may be helped to reestablish themselves at their former occupations. Thus, Dr. Hearn is purchasing tubs, wash boards, boilers and charcoal stoves for washerwomen in order that they may continue to take in their regular washings, and in other instances is making the first payment on sewing machines for seamstresses who lost their machines in the fire. Persons being repatriated by the Government, who go mostly to Jamaica, are being given small sums of money to take them to destination after landing.

With the offer of the Government of Panama to meet one-half the expenses of the Red Cross, the Committee will no doubt be able to meet all bills incurred without drawing upon its reserve as sums of money have been contributed by individuals, business houses, religious, fraternal, social and athletic organizations. Lady Mallet of the British Legation and Senora Porras, wife of the President of Panama, have been especially active in raising funds in Panama.

In rebuilding the burned area concrete or fire-proof construction only will be permitted. Of the 215 city lots included in the burned area 132 belong to the Panama Railroad Company which gives the railroad control in stipulating the type of building to be used in the reconstruction of the burned area.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FROM BERLIN

Two additional letters of appreciation of the war relief work done in Germany by the American Red Cross as the official humanitarian agency of the American nation have lately come to national headquarters in Washington. General von Pfuel, President of the German Red Cross, writes as follows:

"We have accepted with gratitude the self-sacrificing aid of the American people and especially that of the American Red Cross, and are deeply appreciative and thankful therefor. Owing to inadequate and unreliable mail conditions many letters, such as yours to us or those of the German Red Cross to the American Red Cross, have not reached their destination. We wish, therefore, in this letter, even though we run the risk of repeating what we have already written you, to express to you and to all who have in this humanitarian way aided our efforts, our warmest appreciation.

"In the last few weeks we have received four carloads of loving gifts from America, the shipping of which was announced to us in letters.....We are highly rejoiced by the receipt of these generous shipments and wish especially to emphasize the fact that this valuable liberality will relieve much pain and suffering."

From Professor Dr. Kimmle, General Secretary of the German Red Cross, the American Red Cross has received the following:

"Please accept our best thanks for the information received in your communication of January 29, 1915, of the noble-hearted gifts of the students of Yale and Harvard Universities, of the United States of America. We beg you to transmit to the students our heartfelt thanks. The ambulances will prove a great benefit to our wounded and sick soldiers."

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EDITORIAL COMMENT

That broad and fervent declaration of President Lincoln's in advocacy of malice towards none and charity to all has been quoted often, indeed, since his great light went out, but certainly no one will say it can be overworked in this unparalleled day of pain and sorrow. With the welfare of all mankind as our primary object in life, let us repeat and stress and hold aloft that he who runs may read these big words:

"WITH MALICE TOWARDS NONE, WITH CHARITY TO ALL, WITH FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT, LET US STRIVE ON TO FINISH THE WORK WE ARE IN."

MEXICO'S DISTRESS IS NOW MOST ACUTE

Although Europe's seething war area has widened and the need of the services of our surgeons and trained nurses and of American hospital supplies over there has grown considerably, the American Red Cross at this writing finds its attention engrossed by very serious and urgent relief activities nearer home—in sorely-harassed Mexico. While actually enlarging the scope of its labors in the Old World war zone, the Red Cross is at the same time undertaking another relief work of great magnitude and imperativeness.

Many reports from many sources of unquestioned reliability in Mexico, to say nothing of appeals from Mexicans themselves—picture a state of affairs among innocent and helpless women and babies and other inoffensive non-combatants that demands very prompt and generous consideration.

Mexico — non-combatant Mexico—is starving. It is not on the verge of starvation. *It is starving now.* There are places, it is true, where certain factional leaders are said to be hoarding grain and foodstuffs for the use of their fighting men, and, in spots, small crops have been planted for fall and winter gatherings. But Mexico, on the whole, is in fully as pitiable a condition as is any war-devastated and seared section of Europe.

STARVING INNOCENTS SHOULD BE RESCUED

There has been continuous and frequently very fierce fighting in various parts of Mexico for over two years, as President Wilson reminds in an appeal for the Red Cross published on another page, and this period of destructive internal strife followed hard upon two widespread revolutions. There is some hope of a cessation of hostilities as a result of certain negotiations now being carried on, and it will be a joyous day for the people of Mexico when that hope is realized. But so devastated is three-fourths of the country, and so impoverished are a large majority of the inhabitants, that vast resources could be expended in providing merely the bare necessities of life for the destitute.

The American Red Cross is keenly desirous of ameliorating the intense suffering as much as is humanly possible, and that, too, expeditiously. It is felt in Washington that there will be a settlement of Mexican revolutionary troubles at an early date, and then will come the big task of rehabilitation.

But women and children in Mexico are dying by hundreds from starvation. In the name of humanity this should be stopped, and it will be if the Red Cross can accomplish its purposes.

CHICAGO LAUNCHES RED CROSS CHAPTER

The American Red Cross turned an approving eye Chicagoward during the past month, for, in the big city by the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

lakes, a new Red Cross Chapter has been formed. While Chicago has been the headquarters of the Central Division of the Red Cross for nearly a year, the Director of the Division has had to devote himself largely to raising European war relief funds. On the 18th of June was ushered into existence a most promising chapter there, however—a chapter which was welcomed by President Wilson, by message, and which was addressed by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, acting chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross; by Major General Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army and Chairman of the War Relief Board of the Red Cross, and by prominent Illinois and Chicago officials and citizens.

CHARITIES CONFERENCE IS A SPLENDID SUCCESS

Mr. T. J. Edmonds, a member of the Conference of Charities and Correction from Cincinnati, has written an interesting review of the recent forty-second annual meeting of the organization which was held in Baltimore, wherein he declares it was "the best conference ever" for it had a real soul—an "inspirational personality." To this we can readily agree. The tremendous relief work in Europe kept the Red Cross from displaying the interest in the Conference it would have been glad to have shown had conditions been other than they were.

"As a whole the conference was best," the review goes on to say, "because of (1) the unity of its carefully planned program; (2) the emphasis on public respon ibility; (3) the recognition on the part of the public group of the prime necessity of high standards of efficiency; (4) the attention given to broad community plans and preventive measures; (5) the sane conservatism of the rem edies proposed; (6) the harmony of feeling among groups of workers; and (7) the indefinable inspirational quality of the whole thing which cannot be spread on paper and which could not be realized unless one were there to feel it."

The forty-third Conference will meet at Indianapolis next year. Its officers, as elected, are: President, Rev. Father Francis H. Gavisk, member of the Board of State Charities, Indianapolis; First-Vice-President, James F. Jackson, Cleveland; Second Vice-President, Dr. James T. Gilmore, Toronto; Third Vice-President, Miss Minnie F. Low, Chicago; General Secretary and Treasurer, William T. Cross, Chicago.

DR. KIMMLE'S ARTICLE FULL OF GOOD IDEAS

Every American Red Cross member should read the article in this issue of the RED CROSS MAGAZINE on Germany's Red Cross. The Imperial German Government has a wonderfully planned relief organization. Its administrative system is most comprehensive and thorough. There has been no cause to believe that Germany's Red Cross was anything but up-to-date in every respect, but Professor Dr. Kimmle gives us an account of its workings that may surprise the best informed person on international Red Cross affairs.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA